

S1 (table) | The criteria used by African nations to define their urban populations

Country	Urbanization definition
Algeria	All communes having as chef-lieu either a city, a rural town or an urban agglomeration
Angola	Localities with a population of 2000 or more
Benin	Localities with 10,000 inhabitants or more
Botswana	Agglomerations of 5,000 inhabitants or more where 75% of the economic activity is in non-agricultural
Burkina Faso	Fourteen towns
Burundi	Commune of Bujumbura
Cameroon	Urban centres
Cape Verde	Not available
Central African Republic	Twenty principal centres with a population of over 3,000 each
Chad	Administrative centres of prefectures, sous-prefectures and administrative posts
Comoros	Administrative centres of prefectures and localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more
Congo	Communes of Brazzaville and Point-Noire
Cote D'Ivoire	Urban agglomerations containing more than 10000 inhabitants; agglomerations with populations ranging from 4,000 to 10,000 persons with more than 50% of the households engaged in non-agricultural activities; and the administrative centres of Grand Lahoun and Dabakala. Excludes the milieu urbain of Bouna, which has a population of 11,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	Places with 2,000 inhabitants or more where the predominant economic activity is non-agricultural; and places with fewer inhabitants which are considered urban because of their type of economic activity
Djibouti	Djibouti (capital city)
Egypt	Governates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia and Suez; frontier governates
Equatorial Guinea	District centres and localities with 300 dwellings or more or with 1,500 inhabitants or more
Eritrea	Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more
Ethiopia	Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more
Gabon	Towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more
Gambia	Local government areas of Banjul and Kanifing
Ghana	Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more
Guinea	Urban centres
Guinea-Bissau	Not available
Kenya	Towns with 2,000 inhabitants or more

Lesotho	District headquarters and other settlements with rapid population growth and with facilities that tend to encourage people to engage in economic activities that are non-agricultural in nature
Liberia	Localities with 2,000 inhabitants or more
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Municipalities (baladiyas)
Madagascar	Centres with more than 5,000 inhabitants
Malawi	All townships, town planning areas and district centres
Mali	Localities with 5,000 inhabitants or more and district centres
Mauritania	Urban centres
Mozambique	From 1950 to 1970: Conselho of Maputo and Beira; in the 1980 census: 12 cities (nine provincial capitals and the cities of Nacala and Chokwe); in the 1997 census: 23 cities and 68 towns (vilas)
Namibia	The district headquarters and other settlements of rapid population growth with facilities that tend to encourage people to engage in non-agricultural activities
Niger	Urban centres (27 towns)
Nigeria	Towns with 20,000 inhabitants or more whose occupations are not mainly agrarian
Rwanda	Kigali; administrative centres of prefectures and important agglomerations and their surroundings
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Pantufo
Senegal	Agglomerations of 10,000 inhabitants or more
Sierra Leone	Towns with 5,000 inhabitants or more
Somalia	Towns with 5,000 inhabitants or more
South Africa	All population agglomerations of an urban nature, without regard to local boundaries and status
Sudan	Localities of administrative or commercial importance or with a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more
Swaziland	Localities proclaimed as urban
Tanzania (U.R.)	16 gazetted townships
Togo	Seven urban communities
Tunisia	Population living in communes
Uganda	Cities, municipalities, towns, townboards and all trading centres with a population over 1,000 persons
Western Sahara	Not available
Zambia	Localities of 5,000 inhabitants or more, with a majority of labour force not in agricultural activities
Zimbabwe	Nineteen main towns

Data from REF. 2 (United Nations).